

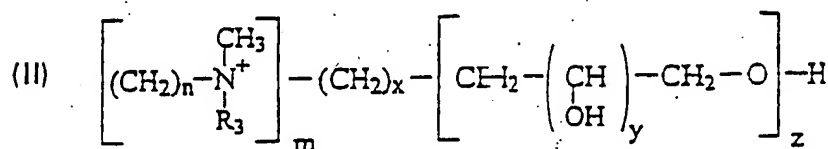
**Listing of Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application. Please cancel claims 14, 16-30, 32, 34 and 35.

1. (Currently amended) A compound of the general formula (I)

(I) A - PO<sub>3</sub> - B

in which B is a radical of the general formula (II)



in which

n is an integer from 2 to 8;

m is 0, 1 or 2;

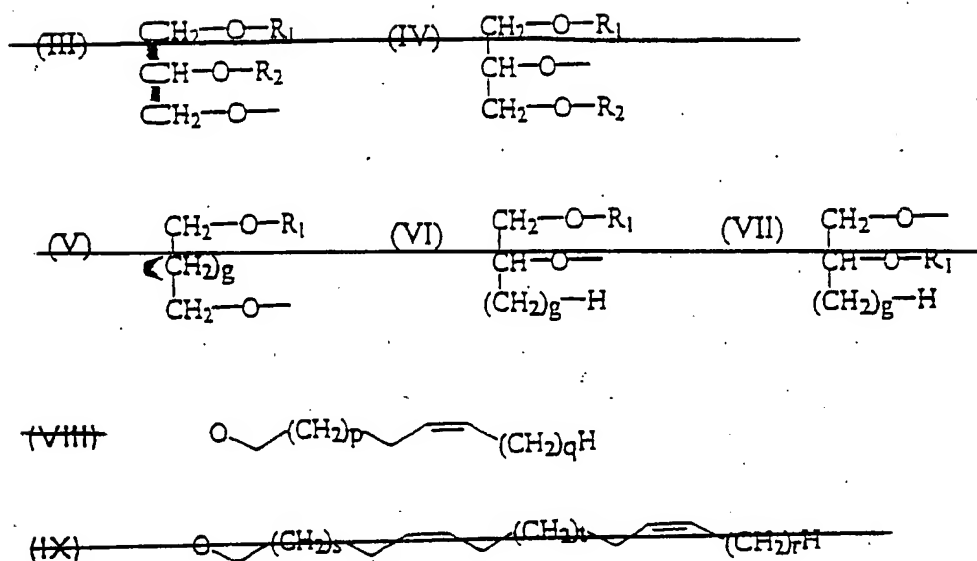
x is an integer from 0 to 8;

y is an integer from 1 to 4;

z is an integer from 0 to 5;

R<sub>3</sub> is an alkyl radical having 1 to 3 C atoms, which may be substituted by one or more hydroxyl groups;

and in which A is a radical selected from one of the formulae (III) to (IX):



in which

$g$  is an integer from 0 to 8;

$p, q, r, s, t \geq 0$ ;

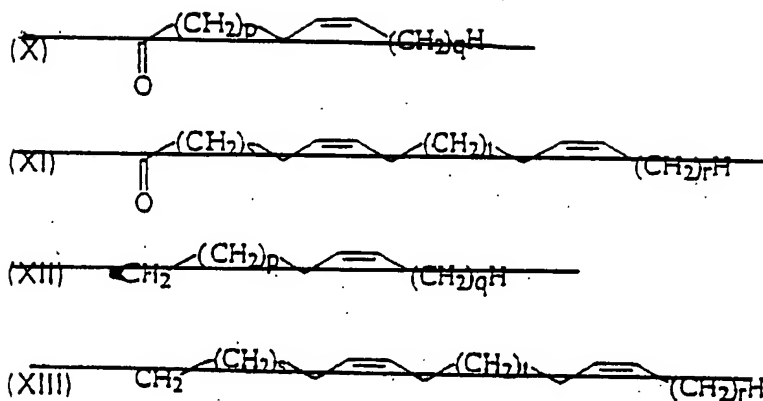
$p \geq 0$ ;

$q \geq 0$ ;

$12 \leq p + q \leq 30$ ; and

$8 \leq s + t + r \leq 26$ ;

where  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are each independently hydrogen, a saturated or unsaturated acyl or alkyl radical or a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII), and at least one of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  is a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII):



where  $q \neq 8$  for  $p + q = 14, 16, 18$  or  $20$ , if neither of the radicals  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  is a radical of the formula (XI) or (XIII), or if A is a radical of the formula (VIII), with the proviso that when A is a radical of the formula (VIII) and  $p + q$  is 12,  $q$  is not 4 and when  $p + q = 14, 16, 18$  or  $20$ ,  $q$  is not 8; and  
wherein, in A, the double bond is at a distance from O which does not appear in a naturally-occurring corresponding radical.

2. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:  
 $m = 1$ .
3. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 2, in which the following applies to B:  
 $m = 1$ ;  
 $x = 1$  to 3;  
 $z = 0$ .
4. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 3, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1;$

$x = 1;$

$z = 0.$

5. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1;$

$x = 0;$

$y = 1;$

$z = 1 \text{ to } 5.$

6. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 5, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1;$

$x = 0;$

$y = 1;$

$z = 1 \text{ to } 3.$

7. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1;$

$x = 0;$

$y = 2 \text{ to } 4;$

$z = 1.$

8. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 0;$

$x = 0;$

$y = 1;$

$z = 1 \text{ to } 5.$

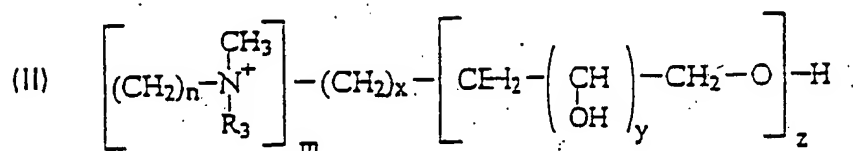
9. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:  
m = 0;  
x = 0;  
y = 2 to 4;  
z = 1.
10. (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:  
R<sub>3</sub> = CH<sub>3</sub>.
11. (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:  
R<sub>3</sub> = 1,2-dihydroxypropyl.
12. (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:  
n = 2 to 6.
13. (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:  
n = 3.
14. Canceled.
15. (Currently amended) A compound as claimed in claim 14 1, in which A is a radical of the formula (VIII) and has 16 to 23 carbon atoms.
- 16-32. Canceled.

33. (Previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition, which comprises an active ingredient as claimed in claim 1, where appropriate together with pharmaceutically acceptable diluents, excipients, carriers and fillers.

34-42. Canceled.

43. (Currently amended) A compound according to claim 1, wherein ~~A is a radical of formula (VIII)~~, p is 9, q is 8, z is 0, x is 1, m is 1, n is 4 and R<sub>3</sub> is methyl.

44. (Currently amended) A compound of the general formula (I)  
 (I) A - PO<sub>3</sub> - B  
 in which B is a radical of the general formula (II)



in which

n is an integer from 2 to 8;

m is 0, 1 or 2;

x is an integer from 0 to 8;

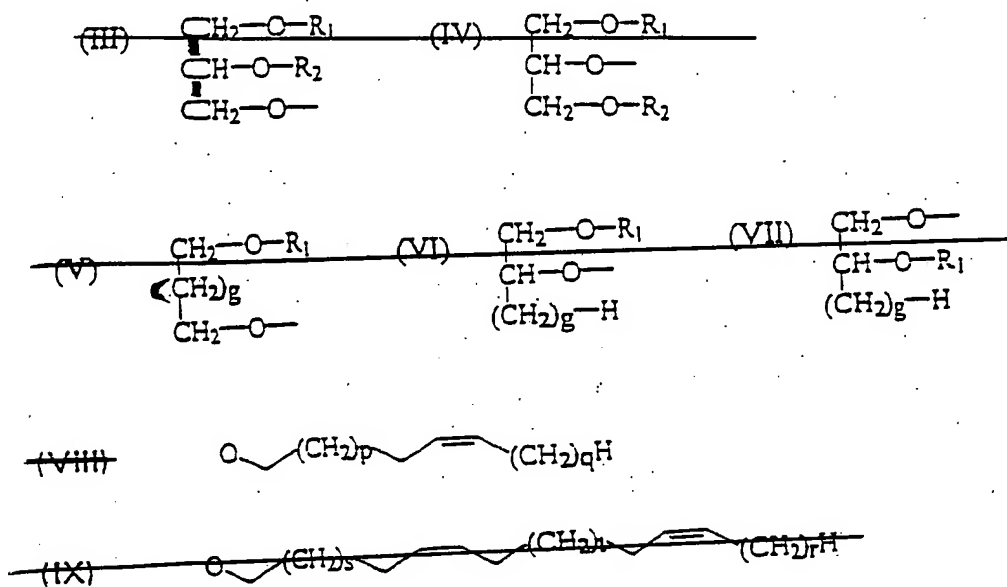
y is an integer from 1 to 4;

z is an integer from 0 to 5;

R<sub>3</sub> is an alkyl radical having 1 to 3-C atoms, which ~~may be substituted by one or more~~ is not

substituted by a hydroxyl groups;

and in which A is a radical selected from one of the formulae (III) to (IX):



in which

$g$  is an integer from 0 to 8;

$p, q, r, s, t \geq 0$ ;

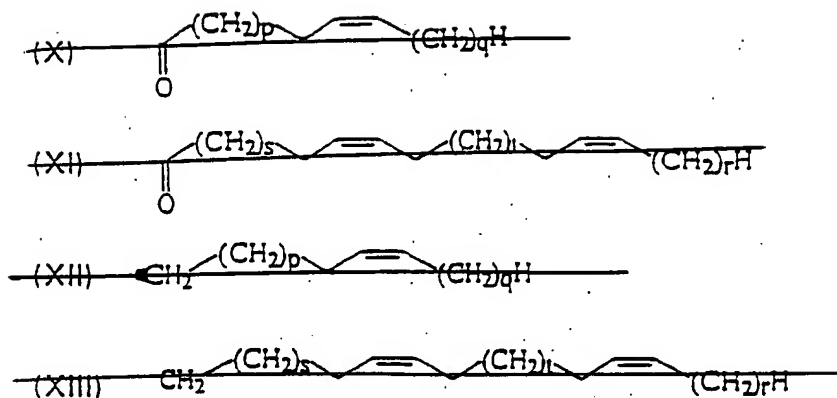
$p \geq 0$ ;

$q \geq 0$ ;

$12 \leq p + q \leq 30$  and

$8 \leq s + t + r \leq 26$ ;

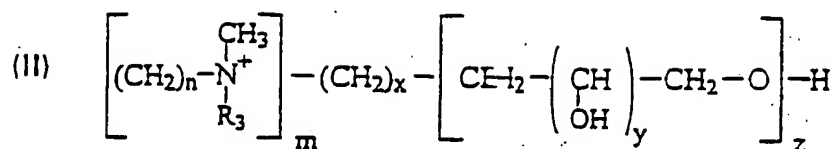
where  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are each independently hydrogen, a saturated or unsaturated acyl or alkyl radical or a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII), and at least one of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  is a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII):



where  $q \neq 8$  for  $p + q = 14, 16, 18$  or  $20$ , if neither of the radicals  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  is a radical of the formula (XI) or (XIII), or if A is a radical of the formula (VIII); with the proviso that when A is a radical of the formula (VIII), z is 0, x is 1, m is 1, and  $R_3$  is an alkyl radical having 1 C atom which is not substituted by a hydroxy group, and n is not 2 or 3 and wherein, in A, the double bond is at a distance from O which does not appear in a naturally-occurring corresponding radical.

45. (Currently amended) A compound of the general formula (I)  
 (I) A - PO<sub>3</sub> - B  
 in which B is a radical of the general formula (II)





in which

n is an integer from 2 to 8

m is 0, 1 or 2;

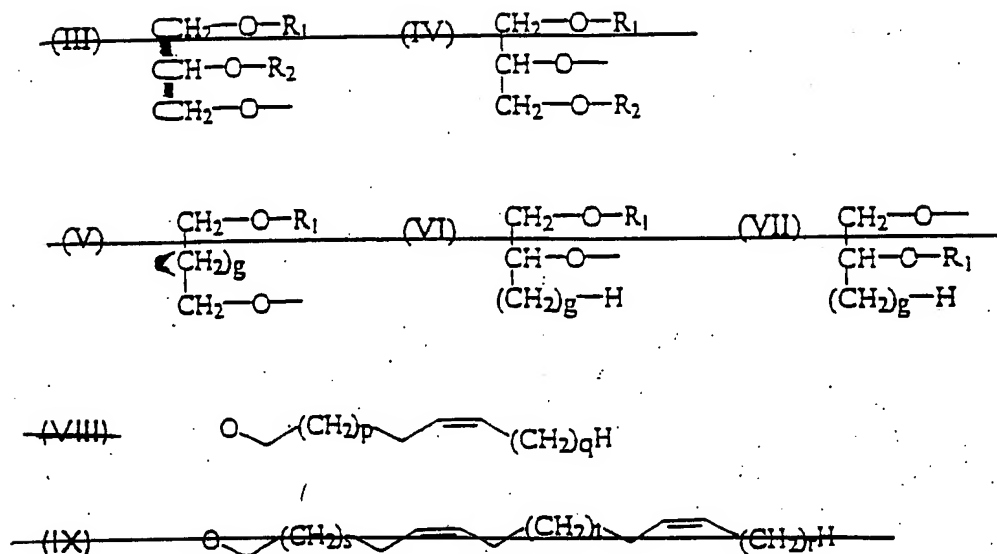
x is an integer from 0 to 8;

y is an integer from 1 to 4;

z is an integer from 0 to 5;

R<sub>3</sub> is an alkyl radical having 1 to 3 C atoms, which may be substituted by one or more hydroxyl groups;

and in which A is a radical selected from one of the formulae (III) to (IX):



in which

$g$  is an integer from 0 to 8;

$p, q, r, s, t \geq 0$ ;

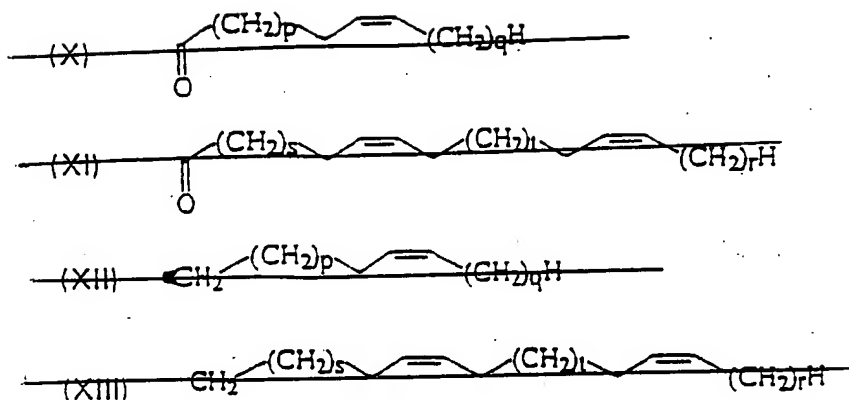
$p \geq 0$ ;

$q \geq 0$ ;

$12 \leq p + q \leq 30$  and

$8 \leq s + t + r \leq 26$ ;

where  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are each independently hydrogen, a saturated or unsaturated acyl or alkyl radical or a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII), and at least one of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  is a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII):



where  $q \neq 8$  for  $p + q = 14, 16, 18$  or  $20$ , if neither of the radicals  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  is a radical of the formula (XI) or (XIII), or if A is a radical of the formula (VIII), with the proviso that when A is a radical of the formula (VIII),  $p + q$  is not 12, 13, 14 or 15 and when  $p + q = 16, 18$  or  $20$ ,  $q$  is not 8, and wherein, in A, the double bond is at a distance from O which does not appear in a naturally-occurring corresponding radical.